

**New York Tribune.**  
First to Last—the Truth: News—Editorials—Advertisements.  
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**The Winter Campaign in the East.**

The opening move of Germany in the east was the first drive to Warsaw, which developed at the precise moment the lines of battle were developing in Flanders. Originally obscured by the Antwerp and Ypres operations, it suddenly filled the press of the world with reports of the imminent fall of the Polish capital. Petrograd was silent while Berlin was in full tide of victorious statement. Yet, looking backward after many months, it seems plain that the first German offensive in Poland was less considerable than was at first supposed and a direct effort to assist Austria rather than to conquer Poland.

In early October Austrian fortunes had sunk to the very lowest level. Conquering armies were sweeping the ruins of an Austrian host in upon Cracow, of another upon the slopes of the Carpathians. The mission of Austria had been to keep Russia in play until Germany had disposed of France, and now, at the critical moment in the Flanders campaign, Germany must either abandon the battle along the Yser and about Ypres, or by some strategic combination use small reserves to postpone Austrian destruction.

Germany chose the latter expedient, and gathering up an army she flung it straight upon Warsaw, through Central Poland. It was a venture such as Lee made when he sent Early to Washington in 1864 in the hope of drawing Grant away from Richmond. German command was seeking to save Austria, not her own territories. Like Early's raid, that of the Germans almost succeeded. Late in October the guns of the Kaiser were sending shells into the suburbs of Warsaw. But as Grant was able to put a corps of veterans into Washington while Early was still before Fort Stevens, the Grand Duke Nicholas in his turn pushed Siberian troops through Warsaw at the critical moment, struck at the German flank and turned it. Immediately the German invasion was turned back and retreat to the frontier was inevitable. Warsaw, like Washington just a half century before, was saved.

But Germany had attained her purpose. As a consequence of the invasion of Poland Russian advance in Galicia stopped. Russian armies flowed back to the San. Przemyśl was relieved, Jaroslav recaptured, an advance to Lemberg in sight. For the moment Austria was saved; there remained to Germany time to finish her fight in Flanders, to win, if she could, in the west, before a new crisis in the east should demand a new diversion of her forces.

Instead of victory, however, there came defeat. Germany failed at the Yser, and about Ypres the golden moment for obtaining a decision in the west had passed. Weather, reinforcements of the Allies, the growing strength of their fortifications, the enormous and sterile German sacrifices, all combined to convince the German high command that if a decision were to be had against any enemy that enemy was Russia. Such blows as she had struck France and Britain insured that they would be unable to take the offensive effectively for months to come. There was left time to "deal with Russia," to "put the Slav out," as the genial Bernhardt would phrase it.

By the time the battles of Flanders had terminated, however, the situation had again changed in the east. New Austrian disasters had sent the armies of Hapsburg rushing back in disorder upon Cracow and on the Carpathians. Russian advance guards were in sight of the suburbs of Cracow, Cossack parties were beginning to flow down the Hungarian side of the Dukla Pass into the Hungarian plain. Austrian corps were being recalled from Belgrade, newly occupied by them, and Austrian disaster at Valievo was in sight.

On the German frontier the situation was even more threatening. A huge Russian army was moving upon Czenstochowa and Kalisz, patrols had for the first time touched German soil in the Province of Posen west of the Wartha, another Russian army was moving southwest upon Cracow, become the gate to Germany, not the outwork of Austria. Finally, a strong Russian army was again in East Prussia, flowing west toward the Mazurian Lakes, spreading ruin and terror in its pathway. Not alone Hapsburg but Hohenzollern interests now demanded an offensive in the east.

By December 1 Germany was committed to her eastern campaign. She had definitively failed to get a decision in the west; she was seeking along the Vistula what she had missed at the Marne and the Yser. Eastward from France and Flanders corps after corps of her veteran troops were coming, giving way to reserves; the campaign of the west had ended.

In the military history of the future it is far from unlikely that Von Hindenburg's campaign in Poland will be estimated the finest, from the purely professional side, in the Great War. Confused as is the record still, the world does know

that at the Battle of Lodz the Russian army was almost destroyed; that by using his strategic railways, by making full use of his troops, superior in morale, in training, in equipment, the great German commander almost succeeded in enveloping the Russian Polish army. Two factors served to block the second great German bid for a decision, the weather and the great numerical superiority of Russian reserves. By all the seasonal calculations Polish roads should have been frozen solid; they were a river of mud. Winter, which in Napoleon's invasion had begun prematurely, now held off with equal perversity. From the closing sides of the German net the Russians slipped safely. At Lodz their losses were enormous; but when the battle was over, when they had withdrawn, they stood behind the Bzura as solidly as the Belgians behind the Yser.

In the eastern campaign the Battle of Lodz was wholly comparable with that of the Marne in the west. At the Marne the Germans lost and retreated, at Lodz they won a local success and advanced a few more miles, but these two conflicts were the decisive engagements of the war to May 1; in both Germany failed in the battle which was to dispose of a nation. By January 1 she was at a standstill in Poland as in Northern France, the great prize had escaped her, only the incidental advantage had been brought home. She had set out to destroy an army first in the west, then in the east, she had won some kilometers or versts of territory, captured some hundreds of thousands of French and Russians, demonstrated the superiority of her organization in both fields, but the war was beginning, not ending.

Not only had Germany failed to get a decision in Poland, but as the Russian lines at the Bzura and the Rawa held, as German attack was halted here as it had been in Flanders, with the same terrific losses, there came to Berlin a new appeal from Vienna. To crush Russian resistance, or at least to relieve Russian pressure on Austria, Germany had made her desperate campaign through Lodz. But Russian pressure had not been lessened. The Czar had evacuated Western Poland to hold Galicia. His armies were still about Przemyśl and again on the crests of the Carpathians. Only before Cracow had they recoiled to take up the strong position behind the Dunajec and the Nida. German high command therefore turned from Poland to Galicia and once more fell back upon the familiar German strategy of envelopment. East from Cracow an Austro-German army was pushed. North over the Carpathians toward Przemyśl came a second. Finally, from Bukovina, now largely in Russian hands, a third force was pushed toward Stanislaw and Lemberg. The Cracow and Bukovina forces threatened the rear of the whole Russian military establishment in Galicia. The Carpathian expedition beat against the front, behind which the garrison of Przemyśl was rallying forth.

Again a grandiose conception failed. The Cracow army was stopped at the Dunajec, the Carpathian army was unable to clear the lower slopes on the Galician side of the mountains, the Bukovina army swept the crownland clear of Russians, penetrated Russian territory and occupied much of Eastern Galicia, but in March Przemyśl fell and the release of the besieging army transformed the whole situation in Galicia and put the Austro-German forces on the defensive. As the Polish army had escaped envelopment by retreat, the Galician army of the Czar had avoided it by victory. The hope of a decision in Galicia had gone glimmering, as had that in Poland.

Meantime a new Russian offensive claimed attention. While the German waves were beating upon the Bzura-Rawa lines the Russians had sent an army forward into East Prussia, had resumed the attack upon the German line of defence along the Mazurian Lakes, were carrying the torch far into the province nearest the heart of Prussian aristocracy. To check this became now imperative, and late in January Hindenburg made the one thoroughly successful campaign of the whole winter in the east, the campaign that culminated at the Battle of Mazurian Lakes, in the rout of the Russian army and its flight from East Prussia to the Niemen and the Narew. Brilliant in itself, however, the success was without decisive consequences. Pursuit was stopped in the marshes and morasses of the Suwalki Province, the fortress of Ossowetz checked one force, Russian reinforcements defeated another at Przasnysz. Already the growing pressure in the west, the ever mounting peril to Austria in the Carpathians, made demands on German high command.

The close of the winter campaign in the east shows Germany the gainer in a number of great battles, holding many square miles of Russian territory, so far inexpugnable, on her new front from the Baltic to the Nida. Measured by local advantage the prize is fairly hers, but the greater reward has slipped through her hands. Russia has not been crushed, decisively beaten back to the Vistula; Warsaw holds out. But above all, Russian attack is now at the summit of the Carpathians, German effort concentrated in meeting Russian offensive.

In December German official statements, the officious utterances of German war critics, forecast the speedy fall of Warsaw. Go back to these statements and a full measure of German expectation in the eastern campaign is at hand. After the Mazurian Lakes the same commentators announced that the collapse of Russia was at hand. The terrible defeats of Lodz and the Mazurian Lakes were hailed as the proof of the coming of the time when sheer exhaustion would terminate the Russian peril. But March brought the fall of Przemyśl, April the battle of the Carpathians. Read the same commentators in April and there is disclosed no longer the conviction of German conquest, only the unshaken conviction that German defence cannot be broken, joined with a more or less frank recognition of the

stakes that are being played for in the Carpathians.

In December Germany turned east to dispose of Russia, having failed to deal with France decisively. In April, with Russia still in the field, still advancing, she turned west to meet Allied offensive, daily growing more insistent. The "nibbling" of Joffre in Lorraine, of French in Flanders, had become as troublesome as the autumn attacks of the Grand Duke Nicholas. So Napoleon in his closing days wrestled unsuccessfully with the peril mounting from Spain across the Pyrenees, while his greater foes in Germany pressed ever more irresistibly upon his failing numbers.

Nor was the situation improved when German attention was called to the attack upon her Turkish ally at the Dardanelles. On the issue of this conflict depended the ultimate decision of Rumania and Bulgaria, of Italy and Greece, and their decision lay between neutrality and participation in the work of the Allies, the work of destruction of Austria and Turkey. Turkish resistance, Austrian success in the Carpathians, these might postpone the evil day, but by no stretch of imagination could Berlin longer hope for new allies.

In sum, the end of the winter campaign saw German fortunes in the east not less desperate than they had been in the opening weeks of winter. She had won provinces and lost time, now she must deal with all three of her opponents, for the first time prepared as she had been in August. Hope of a decision against one had vanished. Only her own allies were weaker than in August; France, Russia, even England, were ready now. Not only ready, but in the Carpathians and in France and Belgium pressing more and more heavily against German resistance, German defence, Germany had been granted her opportunity, her chance for a decision. Spring saw the Allies reaching out to grasp their chance, saw the whole problem of the Great War changing with the season.

**The Extent of Unemployment.**

The report of the Federal Department of Labor that in February of this year there were 398,000 unemployed of both sexes in this city is ample confirmation of earlier estimates made by Mayor Mitchell's committee, labor leaders and others who at the time were accused of hysterical exaggeration. This figure by no means represents the total number of those out of work during the winter, for "on account of the difficulty of securing definite information in regard to irregular or part-time workers" all such were included in the number listed as employed. It is altogether likely, therefore, that at the crisis of the unemployment situation there were at least 500,000 persons without work here.

Fortunately, a gradual improvement in business conditions and the possibility of outdoor work have taken care of a good many of these job seekers. It is not to be expected, though, that unemployment, with its attendant suffering and misery, will assume its "normal" proportions this summer; and assuredly next winter, while everybody hopes it will not be like the one just ended, is bound to present serious problems in relief work.

In Germany you can hardly go into a city without finding a performance of one of Shakespeare's plays. Here and in England of late it is a custom more honored in the breach than the observance.—Miss Ellen Terry.

More honored in the breach than the observance is the prevailing custom of misquotation.

England seems to be threatened with a novel variation of the O. P. Riots.

**The English Pub.**

(An American Observer in The London Morning Post.)

For all practical purposes, as far as the public is concerned, an English public house is as truly three, and sometimes even four, different resorts, as though that number of different establishments were lined up along the street, one next to the other, each under a different ownership and each under a separate license. This is a most formidable fact, which seems to have largely escaped the attention which it deserves, as well from the public authorities as from social students and reformers. The real truth is that if we consider that every licensed house is, in fact, on the average, practically three distinct drinking places with an entirely different clientele in each, we find that the number of places for the sale and consumption of intoxicants far exceeds that given by the usual statistics, and the proportion of such number to population is very much more unfavorable to these islands, as compared with other countries, than is generally understood. The direct corollary from the above is that were the partitions or screens separating the different classes of "bars" in the public houses knocked away—if the law required all service for consumption on the premises to be made in one open, undivided room, the number of drinking resorts would be reduced automatically to a very great extent. The British nation is, politically, among the most democratic; in personal habits it is possibly the least so. Here, caste is king as perhaps nowhere else among the white races, and few public houses could hold their present clientele were their customers compelled to mingle together as are those resorting to similar establishments in other countries. Such a change would force the licensed vendor of intoxicants to choose what character he prefers to give to his premises, and what class of trade he would endeavor to purvey to, and his clientele would be confined almost exclusively to one social class.

**Adaptability of Statistics.**

(From The Medical Times.)

Our statisticians spin some wonderful figures in computing the economic loss to the nation through morbidity and deaths from tuberculosis and other scourges. They place a very high value on human lives in this connection. But when they are computing what surgeons ought to be paid for their services in conserving human lives and health under the workmen's compensation act the figures are very low. The medical men who "represent" the profession in making figures very closely, and forget all about their tuberculosis statistics. We are glad to learn that in rendering bills the surgeons forget all about that precious fee schedule.

**UNIVERSAL PEACE**

The "Logical Conclusion" of the Great Struggle Now in Progress.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: What will be the result of this awful war? Should the Allies win, what will happen? The answer to these momentous questions will be written into history mainly by the action of the following principals: The Czar of Russia, the Premier of the British Empire, H. H. Asquith; her Foreign Minister, Sir Edward Grey; the Kaiser of Germany and the representatives of other victorious as well as vanquished powers. Hence the convictions of the above named gentlemen will largely affect the results of the present war.

Czar Nicholas II has repeatedly put himself on record in favor of limitation of armaments and other burdens of militarism. It was upon his special invitation that the first international peace conference of the principal states of the world was assembled at The Hague, and held its initial session, from May 18 till July 29, 1899. This is due to him that the dawn of the twentieth century saw the first step made toward establishment of a world-wide understanding in regard to the limitation of armaments, the permanent peace and the union of the world's nations.

Premier Asquith said in his Guildhall speech: "We shall never sheathe the sword until Belgium recovers in full measure all she has sacrificed; until France is adequately secured from the menace of aggression; until the rights of the smaller nationalities of Europe are placed upon an unassailable foundation; until the military domination of Prussian supremacy is wholly and finally destroyed."

Sir Edward Grey said in a recent speech: "In due time terms of peace will be put forward by the Allies. . . . We wish the nations of Europe to be free to live their independent lives, working out their own form of government and their own form of national development in full liberty, whether they be great states or small states. That is our ideal. . . . After this war the nations of Europe must be free to live without interference of the superior war lord; without the clangor of armor and the sword continually rattled in the scabbard. . . . We claim, and will secure, the right to live, and pursue our national existence, not in the shadow of Prussian supremacy, but in the light of equal liberty."

If such an "ideal" is to be realized—not only for the Allies, but for all—it can be achieved only by international union and limitation of national armaments.

As regards Kaiser Wilhelm, his attitude, assumed on various occasions as the ardent champion of peace, makes it reasonable to expect that he also will become a willing party to the establishment of universal peace.

Is this an utopian dream? Not necessarily. Has not the interstate union of our own forty-eight independent and sovereign states proved to be a complete success? There is no apparent reason why the similar international union of independent and sovereign nations of the world should prove a failure. On the contrary, there is every reason to believe that permanent peace will never be realized until such union is established.

If the Czar, the Kaiser and Messrs. Asquith and Grey are logical and consistent, they must recognize that their "ideal" cannot be reached as long as Russia or Germany—two great land powers—may remain armed to the teeth, "rattling their swords in the scabbards," building numberless monster guns, armored trains, aeroplanes and unspeakable Zeppelins, and as long as Great Britain (the great naval power), Japan, Germany and other nations are permitted to build an unlimited number of super-dreadnoughts, commerce-destroying cruisers, submarines and other monsters of the deep, designed exclusively for the destruction of the lives and property of the "enemy," with the view of intimidating or even subjugating him.

Thus, the union of nations of the world is the logical conclusion of this war. Mankind has learned a fearful lesson, is longing for a lasting peace, and will not be satisfied with a makeshift peace, which would be merely an armed truce, certain to be broken as soon as

recovery from exhaustion warrants a renewed aggression.

This war of nations, a blighting curse in itself, will eventually bestow on mankind everlasting blessing by uniting the nations of the earth into an international federation, the United States of the World!

EDWARD N. OLLY.  
Hasbrouck Heights, N. J., May 1, 1915.

**"Efficiency."**

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: A great deal has been heard lately of the present efficiency of the various departments of our city government, and I would therefore like to call attention to a particular piece of efficient work which has just come to the notice of the residents of West Ninety-sixth Street.

About two weeks ago a small hole appeared in the roadway in Ninety-sixth Street, between Central Park West and Columbus Avenue, at the exact spot where about a year ago some minor repairs were made to a leaking water main.

Nothing was done until this morning at 1:15 o'clock, while the residents were attempting to recover from the effects of the unseasonable weather handed out yesterday by the Weather Bureau, when a wagon of the Department of Water Supply drew up, unloaded four men and a foreman and an assortment of chisels, crowbars and sledge hammers. With these utensils the men enthusiastically attacked the pavement and immediately aroused the earnest attention of everybody on the block.

After listening to the infernal din for about a half hour I telephoned to Police Headquarters and asked that a policeman be sent to investigate. One called from the 100th Street station, and I asked him whether anything could be done to defer until a reasonable hour the efficient work that was going on before his eyes, especially in view of the fact that the hole in the middle of the street had not increased to any appreciable extent since it was first discovered. He regretted that he could do nothing, as he could not interfere with another city department. (This shows the efficient co-ordination now existing between two city departments.) He told me that he knew also that the hole had been in the street for at least two weeks.

The work continued merrily until 6:30 this morning, and by that time a hole about 7 feet long and 18 inches wide had been opened at the curbstone in front of No. 47.

I have been requested by some of the neighbors, especially by representatives of three of them confined to their beds by illness, to voice their appreciation of the "remarkable efficiency" suddenly displayed by the Department of Water Supply, etc., and to thank the gentlemen responsible for this efficiency.

I know of no better means to do this than through your columns.

GEORGE S. LEWY  
New York, April 28, 1915.

**Vaccination "Seems Wrong" to Her.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: I notice Philip De Wolf's statement with regard to vaccination does not speak of any attempt to clean up the Indian camp by hygienic measures. More poison put into the bodies of the Indians may act on the principle that like cures like, but the principle seems wrong to me. A test was made with the same money that had formerly been used to vaccinate with to clean up a village, and as a matter of fact rarely has a case of smallpox been seen there since.

Since the government cleaned up Cuba and the isthmus men live there formerly the death rate was very great. Let us hope that sanitary help may be given the ignorant; then there will be less need for vaccination.

EMMA J. CARR.  
Brooklyn, April 30, 1915.

**University Enrolments.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Kindly let me know through your paper the number of students there are in Columbia University, Berlin and Paris.

STUDENT.  
New York, April 30, 1915.

[Columbia, 14,008, including summer students and allied institutions; College of France, Paris, 2,000, and K. Friedrich Wilhelm, Berlin, 9,000.—Ed.]

**THE SEA WOLF.**



**BRITISH AND GERMAN FINANCE**

**Reasons for Believing That England's Standing is Vastly the Stronger.**

To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: The review of Germany's financial condition by Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Imperial Secretary of the Treasury, recently given out by the German Information Service here, in which he declares that the financial position of his country is superior in every way to that of England and her allies, is so wilfully misleading that it seems only fair that Americans should read a few undisputed facts and then judge for themselves as regards the accuracy of Dr. Helfferich's statements.

I say "wilfully misleading" because, although Dr. Helfferich is not a tyro in finance, his long experience as one of the head managers of the Deutsche Bank must have taught him something, and his remarks therefore cannot be attributed to ignorance.

It does not require more than an elementary knowledge of foreign finance to appreciate the falsity of the statement that Germany is in a better position financially than England. Authorities on the subject ridicule these assertions, and believe that the only object in circulating them broadcast is to attract subscriptions to new war loans by convincing the uninitiated of Germany's "soundness."

Dr. Helfferich's statement that German credit is superior to that of England must strike any one as ludicrous when comparisons are made of rates at which the different countries can borrow—the only way to ascertain a nation's standard of credit. All the war loans put out by the German government since the war began have only been successful because the interest rates were at 5 per cent and more. England's war loans have all been well subscribed at rates ranging from 2 to 4 per cent. None can dispute these figures, which are in themselves a complete refutation of Dr. Helfferich's statement as regards "superior German credits."

The Secretary refers to the "low gold stock" in the Bank of England as the "weak point in England's financial armament." The Bank of England's gold holdings to-day are \$100,000,000 more than they were at the end of July, and this increase has been brought about wholly by the ordinary and legitimate operations of commerce because of her position as a creditor nation and because of her control of the sea. Germany, however, has used most extraordinary methods to bring about the extremely heavy increases in her gold supply. Circulars have been distributed in a wholesale manner pleading with the people to exchange their gold for paper money, and it is common knowledge that no one has been allowed to leave the country without first being deprived of his gold coins.

Note circulation in Germany has increased 300 per cent since the war started, and the gold "cover" for this is only about 45 per cent. In other words, for every \$5 in notes Germany can only show gold to the value of \$2.25. England's gold circulation has increased only very moderately, but she is able to show \$6 in gold for every \$5 in notes. Moreover, evidences accumulate to show that a huge amount of German legal tender notes have not a vestige of gold cover. That is why German notes are at a big discount in every foreign country, notwithstanding the government's shipments of gold to neutral countries in order to try to rectify the exchange.

In America the depreciation in German currency is about 13 per cent. It is true British currency here is also at a discount, but that is due almost entirely to the purchase of enormous war supplies in America. In every other foreign country, however, English currency is at a premium.

German-Americans are no doubt satisfied to accept the statements of their ministers without question, and the average German in his own country is equally confident that the facts are not misstated, but for neutral Americans the situation is entirely different, and to them the true situation should make powerful appeal.

If the financial situations of England and Germany are studied carefully by an outsider the only conclusion he can possibly reach is that England's standing is vastly superior in every way to that of Germany.

BENSON G. H. DURANT.  
New York, April 15, 1915.

**THE CONNING TOWER**

**PRO-GERMANY: BY THE ENGLISH.**  
COMPILED BY HELOISE.

In a far country that I cannot name  
And on a year long seen past away  
A King there lived in rest and ease and  
And richer than the Emperor is to-day.  
—William Morris, "The Earthly Paradise"

Mistaken men and patriots in their hearts  
Not wicked, but seduced by impious arts  
By these, the springs of property were bent  
And would no high, they cracked the command.  
—Dryden, "Absalom and Achitophel"

For England expects—I forbear to proceed  
'Tis a maxim tremendous but true  
And you'd best be unpacking the things that  
you need  
To rig yourselves out for the fight.  
—Carroll, "The Hunting of the Snark"

So when an angel, by divine command,  
With rising tempests shakes a guilty land  
Such as of late o'er pale Britannia past,  
Calm and serene he drives the furious blast.  
—Addison, "The Campaigner"

Such, they may cry, deserves the sovereign  
state  
Whom those that envy, dare not imitate.  
Could all our care elude the gloomy grave  
Which claims no less the fearful than the  
brave.  
—Pope, "The Dunciad," Book II.

Close, close the shop! Break, break the loom!  
Desert your hearths and furrows  
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave  
Of England's rotten boroughs.  
—Macaulay, "A Radical War Song"

And now, with me, my countrymen  
Your courage forth advance  
For never was there champion yet  
In Scotland or in France.  
—"The Ballad of Chevy Chase"

The combat deepens. On ye brave  
Who rush to glory or the grave.  
Wave, Munich, all thy banners wave  
And charge with all thy chivalry.  
—Campbell, "Hohenlinden"

Weave the warp and weave the woof  
The winding sheet of Edward's race  
Give ample room and verge enough  
The characters of hell to trace!  
—Gray, "The Bard"

"I used to be on friendly terms with the Kaiser," said Elbert Hubbard, who is on his way to Germany, "but I don't know how I stand with him now, for you know I may have written some things he may not have liked." As though the greatest of coast-to-coast endorers ever wrote anything that offended anybody!

Besides, even if the Fra had written a line that the Kaiser mightn't like, advice from Germany are to the effect that the Kaiser just races through the American papers, and now and then, on a busy day, merely skims the Hubbard things.

**TO BE DISCONTINUED.**

Said Heywood Brown to Bruno Huhn  
"Good night, old kink; I'll see you soon."  
"I'll call around to-morrow noon."  
Said Bruno Huhn to Heywood Brown.

The suffs, as part payment of what this department has done to advance their cause, want to run the Tower some day; and the day will be May 15, to synchronize with the performance in the Yale Bowl of "Iphigenia in Tauris," which we yearn to see. Others desiring to leave town should remember the date, May 15.

**DON'T SHOOT THIS MAKE-UP MAN; HE DOES THE BEST HE CAN.**

[From the Altona (Pa.) Times.]

Miss Irene Shaw, the well known nurse of Hallsday, is attending Mrs. J. Davis, of 129 Chestnut avenue, who gave birth to a young son on Wednesday at 2:30 p. m. Mother and son are getting along fine.

It was "some" entertainment that was offered, there being several highly unusual features. The session lasted until after midnight.

The esteemed Independent, reviewing Mrs. Pennell's "Our Philadelphia," puts a record-setting reverse-twist on its compliment. "Here is a record," it top-spins, "of the old Philadelphia that has passed and the new Philadelphia that is passing, for which not alone Philadelphians but all true Americans may be grateful."

**Why Not End It All?**

F. P. A.: Why does your column ALWAYS have to be on the other side of the Woman's Varied Interests page? The lady I ride with in the subway every morning is decidedly interested in the W. V. I. sheet, while I am interested in your column. It is obvious that both can't be read at the same time. Naturally, I very rarely am able to peruse what you have to say. What shall I do?

HEKKE.

It eats up too much space to rhyme it, but the idea is that when Benny Kauff saw the stuff was off, with all his might and main, he jumped into another league, etc.

**LIFE IN THE GREATEST OF CITIES.**

Sir:—There was a great crowd, several of them strong, of Socialists, Suffragists, Shit-makers, and What-not in Union Square Saturday afternoon. The police were glad to have them all out—and look them over. The watering-trough at the northeast corner bore a fresh, bold embossment, to wit: "S. P. C. A. Water Yr. Horses." But the fountain was arid as Sahara and partially filled with rubbish.

J. S. M.

New York women aren't such wonderful dressers, after all. The closest observation fails to find a woman whose violet-colored shoes are fastened at the side with orange-hued laces.

**PROOFREADING IN DETROIT.**

[From the Detroit Free Press.]

Colonel Patrick told the commissioner that the position type of letters were out quickly and that its usual construction would hardly be safe enough for handling crowds.

We are not easily bored, but we do have a way of looking at the Court Calendars and the Shipping Info before we read the Rae Tanzer column.

Revised subject for graduation essays. Beyond the Alps lies a nation that may be at war any day.

Gaze at the teams whom victory has blessed,  
And, lo! the Yankees' name led all the rest.

F. P. A.